

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
other names/site number United States Sugar Beet Company; Garver Feed and Supply Company

2. Location

street & number 3244 Atwood Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Madison N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53704

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Daina Tenbrunsa
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/16/2017
Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office

Dane County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

by Barbara O'Neil

Date of Action

8-7-17

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
2	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/ not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

CONCRETE

roof SYNTHETICS

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1931-1967

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Law, Law, and Potter (1929-1931 renovations)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16T 310014.57 4773958.24
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Emily Ramsey	date	June 23, 2016
organization	MacRostie Historic Advisors	telephone	312-786-1700
street & number	53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 1142	zip code	60604-3606
city or town	Chicago	state	IL

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Paul R. Soglin, Mayor	date	June 24, 2016
organization	City of Madison	telephone	(608)266-4611
street & number	210 Martin Luther Kind, Jr. Blvd, Room 403	zip code	53704
city or town	Madison	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane County, WI

Summary

The two buildings located at 3244 Atwood Avenue—a two-story factory building and a one-story office building—were built as a sugar beet refinery and office for the United States Sugar Company and later operated as a feed mill and office by Garver's Supply Company. Although the historic name of the feed mill varied during the period of significance, for consistency, this nomination will refer to James Garver's feed mill operations between 1931 and 1975 as Garver's Supply Company.

Building & Site Overview

The Garver's Supply Company factory and office consists of the 58,900 square foot main factory building (which is composed of Sections A-J; see Figure 1 for section locations) and a free-standing office building located southeast of the main entrance. The 3.3-acre site is bordered to the north, east and west by unimproved land, which is delineated by an existing gravel driveway encircling the main factory building. A railroad track and related right-of-way separate the property from Olbrich Botanical Gardens to the south. The site is relatively flat with a gentle slope at the embankment for the depressed railroad track. The area surrounding the building was acquired by the City of Madison as an environmental corridor and parkland and has been largely inactive with the exception of some Olbrich Gardens back-of-the-house operations. The site is overgrown with vegetation. Remnants of railroad spurs are present to the south, in front of the building.

A paved entrance drive provides access to the building from the south, crossing over the railroad tracks and circling the entire factory building. The paved drive transitions to dirt and gravel driveways around the east, west, and north ends of the site.

Factory Building

Overall

The factory building (Sections A-J) is a two-story, tan-colored brick building with an adjoining one-story brick storage wing (Section J), with a concrete foundation, both completed in 1906. The main factory building is approximately 120 feet by 340 feet and the storage wing is approximately 120 feet by 130 feet. The entire building was constructed in an industrial Romanesque Revival style. When built as a sugar beet refinery, the factory was roughly rectangular, with a large center massing (five stories at its tallest point) arranged around a three-bay wide projecting entry with arched windows and a crenelated tower. The factory building featured arched openings at the first floor of the building and corbeled brick cornices above the first floor and along the parapet. Two-story brick wings with rectangular window openings extended east and west of the main block, and a larger one-story wing

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(Section J) occupied the west end of the factory. When Garver purchased the factory he completed a substantial remodel in 1931 which brought the building to its current appearance. The factory building was reduced in height to two uniform stories, housing a double-height volume within. The projecting central entry was retained, but the crenelated tower was removed along with the top floors. The arched window openings on the first floor and the symmetrical front façade of the main block (Section A) were retained in the feed mill, as well as the flanking two-story wings (Sections B and H) and larger one-story west wing (Section J). Additional storage, production, and utility facilities (Sections B-I) surround the main block to the north, east, and west.

While Garver's conversion of the sugar-refining factory to a commercial feed mill in 1929-1931 included the removal of the top two stories of the building, the ground plan remained the same. The interior of the factory building is a series of large tall volumes of space with few intermediate floors. Most of the volume is open from floor to roof with exposed masonry walls and structure. Large steel trusses supporting the wood frame roof were installed during the 1929-1931 rebuilding. The main roof of the factory building and storage building is flat with a gentle pitch to the rear for drainage. A boiler house (**Section D**) is the only section of the building with a gable roof.

The Garver operations left the building in 1975 and it has remained vacant or marginally used up to the present day. The interior retains remnant equipment and machinery such as chutes, metal bins, and conveyance devices associated with its use as a mechanized feed mill. The storage wing currently provides storage space for the City of Madison Parks Division, Olbrich Gardens Operations.

South Facade

The south facade of the main factory building (Section A) has one large round arch at the projecting central entry door and round arches on the first story windows. A two course corbelled brick detail runs horizontally across the building wall at the spring point of the arches and around the top of the round arches on all walls except the wall of the central projecting entry. On the projecting entry, the two-course corbelled detail runs around the round arch and then runs horizontally at the spring point back toward the opening. The corbelled detail provides distinctive shadow lines across the façade and highlights the rhythm of the arches.

The first and second stories of the main block are separated by a multi-course corbelled detail, which terminates in a stone band. The stone band is also the window sill for the second story windows. The windows on the second story of the main block have segmental arches. A brick course above the segmental arch projects past the wall face to accentuate the arch and provide a distinctive shadow line detail. The second story windows are paired and set in recessed brick panels, surrounded by brick pilasters and a horizontal corbelled detail at the upper panels. The upper wall is visually united by a simple multi-course corbelled cornice. The central projecting three bays have a stone coping. The

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flanking portions of the main block have an interlocking tile coping.

The taller two-story masses (Sections B and H) have segmental arches on both the first and second story windows. The corbelling details, stone band, pilasters, recessed panels, and tile coping elements of the main block are present.

To meet the needs of the interior use over time, many of the round arch window openings have been infilled with brick to make rectilinear openings. Many of the windows have been filled in with masonry, wood, or with smaller windows or industrial steel window units without arches. One of the window openings on the front façade has been removed and enlarged for a loading dock while another has been changed to a door. Many of the multi-pane steel windows (which date from 1931) and older wood sash windows remain intact.

A one-story storage wing (Section J) is located on the west side of the main factory building. This wing is utilitarian in character. It features a simple multi-course corbelled cornice and segmental arched openings in some locations.

North Facade

The rear half of the factory building (Sections D-G) is separated from the front (Section A) by a thick interior masonry wall. The rear half of the building is slightly taller and has a more simple architectural treatment than the front half. The façade is divided into two different rhythms of pilasters, supporting a corbelled cornice with combinations of segmental arched windows. The eastern end of the façade has a narrow pilaster spacing with one window at each story. The balance of the remaining rear façade has wider spaced pilasters with two upper layers of paired windows in the middle portion and large, rectangular wood filled openings, most likely for conveyors, at the lower level.

The north wall of Section J of the factory building does not feature a multi-course corbelled cornice. Segmental arched window openings are present, but are currently infilled with brick or concrete block.

East Facade

The building's east facade (Sections B-D) is comprised of a taller, two-story mass (Sections B) with segmental arches on both the first story opening and second story window above. The corbelling details, concrete and stone bands, pilasters, recessed panels, and tile coping elements of the main block's south elevation are present. To the north is a one-story section (Section C) featuring four loading entrances separated by concrete piers and a stepped parapet that is slightly higher to the south. This one-story loading section is currently in very poor condition. Adjacent to the north is a two-story

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boiler house section with gable roof and brick chimney. The exposed walls of the boiler house have two windows on the first story and one on the second story, both with segmental arched openings.

West Facade

The west elevation is comprised entirely of the one-story storage wing, labeled Section J. Segmental arched window openings are present, but are currently infilled with brick or concrete block. The parapet steps up in intervals to the south with simple tile copings.

Interior

The interior of the factory building is a series of large tall volumes of space with a few intermediate floors. Most of the volume is open from floor to roof with exposed masonry walls. Large steel trusses supporting the wood frame roof were installed during the 1929-1931 rebuilding in the front half and the large bin area of the back half of the main building. Large wooden bins were built in part of the rear half of the main building. A heavily reinforced wood and steel structure supported both elevated and floor mounted bins, many with sloped floors to allow gravity to force the feed to small chutes or openings. The balance of the rear half was used for large machinery rooms for the feed milling, bagging, and pelletizing operations. Some machinery vaults still exist under the floor presumably with remnants of drive shafts and gears.

The interior of the one-story west storage wing (Section J) is utilitarian in design. Historic photos show segmented arched windows and doors across the front elevation which has been partially or completely filled with masonry. Half of the front elevation of the storage building retains openings with segmental arches; the other half has been altered with flat arches. On the interior, Section J is open with a series of columns spaced in 15 foot by 16 foot bays, supporting steel beams and a wood frame roof.

The factory was remodeled from 1929-1931 following acquisition by James Garver. The remodeling designs were prepared by Law, Law, and Potter Architects of Madison. Converting the sugar refining factory to Garver's Supply Company resulted in the removal of the top stories of the factory; however, the ground plan remained the same. In subsequent years, additional modifications—primarily the installation of large pieces of equipment and supply tanks on the roof and at the rear of the building—were undertaken to accommodate the uses of Garver's Supply Company. These elements were removed after the company left the building in 1997. In May 2001, a fire broke out in the building. As a result of the damage from the fire, several portions at the rear of the building (between Sections J and G) were demolished. Today, the factory building is vacant.

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Office Building

Overall

The office building was constructed in 1906 as part of the original factory operations. It originally served as offices for the United States Sugar Company and continued in office use for the Garver's Supply Company. Located approximately forty feet south of the factory building, the office building is one-story and with a gabled roof and concrete foundation, measuring approximately 40 x 40 feet and reflects the fenestration, tan brick, and trim details of the factory building. The west facade features a center entrance with segmental arched brick surround and non-historic door, covered with a shed roof porch. Non-historic wooden steps and ramp provide access to the raised entrance. West of the entrance is a large segmental arched opening with a pair of non-historic, 1-over-1, double-hung windows. A single window opening with a non-historic 1-over-1, double-hung window is located south of the entrance, and a smaller 1-over-1, double-hung window is situated directly above the entrance. The north and south sides are similarly fenestrated, with one larger opening with a pair of non-historic windows and two single openings with non-historic windows. The east side has a large garage entrance at the north end and a pedestrian entrance near the center, with a shed roof porch and non-historic door. The interior has an open plan with storage and toilet rooms in the rear corners. A stair at the back of the building descends to a basement.

Today, the office building provides office space for the City of Madison Parks Division, Olbrich Operations. The building's exterior and interior appears much the same as it would have when the United States Sugar Company closed in 1924. The additions of an entry vestibule and entrance ramp are the only notable changes to the appearance.

Integrity

Overall, the Garver's Supply Company factory and office displays sufficient architectural integrity to adequately convey its significance as the best remaining example of a pre-World War II livestock feed manufacturing plant in the city. The buildings retain its characteristic massing, roof lines, and brick and some existing steel sash windows. The demolition of a portion of the building due to fire in 2001 does not significantly diminish the integrity of the overall building: this area is located at the rear of the building, is small in scale in relation to the rest of the building. And as a feed warehouse, was not the location of an important manufacturing function of the company. Inside, the buildings retain their original spatial layouts and historic finishes including concrete and wood floors and exposed structural elements. Both the factory building and the office building of the Garver's Supply Company retain sufficient integrity to convey its local significance with the Garver's Supply Company and to the agricultural industry in the Madison area and the upper Midwest.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
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Summary

The Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry. It is locally significant for its association with the Garver's Supply Company's new and centralized approach to livestock feed production during a time of increased industrialization of the farming industry. The buildings serve as an important surviving link to the agricultural industry in the Madison vicinity and the upper Midwest.

The buildings were constructed in 1906 by the United States Sugar Beet Company as a sugar beet refining plant, a small but important subset of the agricultural economy in Wisconsin during the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. In 1929, the factory building and adjacent office building were purchased by agricultural entrepreneur James R. Garver and the factory building was substantially remodeled in 1929-1931 to serve as a commercial feed mill. The buildings as they currently stand exemplify the increasing industrialization of livestock feed production during the first half of the twentieth century, as meat and dairy farmers turned to commercially-produced feed products to maximize production. The Garver's Supply Company operations in Madison reflected the scientific, research-based, centralized approach to the production and specialization of livestock feed that was adopted by feed supply companies across the state. The factory building is the best remaining example of a pre-World War II livestock feed manufacturing plant in the city.

Because of the major alterations that took place when the factory building was converted to a feed mill in 1929-1931, the factory as it stands today retains sufficient physical integrity only for its association with the industrial livestock feed industry. After James R. Garver died in 1973 at the age of 88, the business was continued for two years by employees under a trust arrangement. The company was sold in 1975 to Wayne Wendorf and James Hatch, which continued operations in the building as the Garver Feed and Supply Company until 1997, when the building was purchased by the City of Madison.¹ Although operations continued well into the 1990s, the factory and office building were not expanded or altered significantly after the company passed out of the Garver family's hands in 1975, and there is no evidence that Garver Feed and Supply initiated any major changes or innovations to production during the 1980s and 1990s.

Period of Significance

While the history of the Garver's Supply Company officially ends the year the company was sold in 1975, this date falls well outside of the National Park Service's 50-year rule. The period of significance; therefore, begins in 1931 when the factory re-opened as the Garver's Supply Company,

¹ Robert C. Bjorklund, "Pair Buys Garver Supply Co.," Wisconsin State Journal, 14 March 1975.

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and ends in 1967, following the 50-year rule.

Sugar Beet Refining in Wisconsin and the U. S. Sugar Beet Company

Sugar Beet Refining

Beet harvests in Wisconsin have historically been processed into one of two final products—canned beets or refined beet sugar. Although the earliest sugar beet refineries in Wisconsin were established in the late 1860s and early 1870s, these were small concerns that had all closed by the mid-1870s. Wisconsin's sugar beet refining industry revived in the early 1900s and operators with more experience and working capital—including the United States Sugar Beet Company—established sugar beet refineries across the state. By the time the United State Sugar Company established a plant in Madison in 1906, there were large sugar beet refining plants operating in Menomonee Falls (1901), Chippewa Falls (1904), and Janesville (1904).²

The United States Sugar Company (1906-1924)

The United States Sugar Company plant was designed, built, managed and partially financed by Theodore Hapke, a German-born entrepreneur based in Chicago who specialized in the construction of sugar beet factories and beet pulp driers.³

In 1905, the United States Sugar Company purchased 19-acres from Fair Oaks and began construction on a sprawling brick industrial building that ranged in height from one to five stories, with a Richardsonian Romanesque tower at its center. A small one-story office building was also constructed on the site.⁴

Sugar beet refining in Wisconsin peaked in the mid-1920s, with six refineries operating to process 21,000 acres worth of sugar beets annually. While the United States Sugar Company was successful, it found itself in another economic squeeze in 1924, one from which it would never recover. On May 26, 1924, company owners filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy. Unable to reach company officials for

² Paul Lusignan, "Fruit and vegetable products" study unit, in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, ed. Barbara Wyatt (Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State History Society of Wisconsin, 1986), p. 11-10.

³ Roy G. Blakely, "The United States Beet-Sugar Industry and the Tariff," in *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*, Vol. 47. (New York: Columbia University, 1912), 35; "Madison to Have Big Sugar Factory," *Wisconsin State Journal*, 11 July 1905, p. 1.

⁴ Theodore Hapke, Contractor and Builder of Beet Sugar Factories and Pulp Driers..., advertisement in *The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette* 8, no. 24 (20 December 1906): xvi.

⁴ Ibid.

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comment, the *Wisconsin State Journal* reported: "The Company's failure has been rumored for more than a year, coming, it is believed, from a slump in sugar prices after high-priced beet crops were contracted for." The main building and a little over three acres of land were sold to a group of Milwaukee businessmen at a public auction in February 1925. The property changed hands again in 1926 and finally was acquired by James R. Garver in May 1929.⁵

The Livestock Feed Industry and the Garver's Supply Company

After its first life as a sugar beet refinery plant, the buildings at 3244 Atwood Avenue continued to serve an important role in Madison's agricultural industrial economy through most of the twentieth century as the home of Garver's Supply Company, Inc. James Russell Garver (1885-1973) entered the livestock feed business in the late 1920s at a time of tremendous change in the industry, as scientific research into animal nutrition began to inform the development of new feed products designed to maximize meat and dairy production.

The Livestock Feed Industry

The American commercial feed industry had begun in the late 1800s as a way to find profitable uses for by-products of industrial food production. Corn gluten, meat scraps, beet pulp, and other waste materials were marketed as nutritious additives that could be mixed with feed grains and fed to livestock.⁶ Wisconsin was at the center of this burgeoning industry—the first feed industry trade association, the American Feed Manufacturer's Association, was founded in Milwaukee in 1909.⁷

At the same time, the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture was emerging as a world-renowned center for animal nutrition research, including the testing and development of livestock feeds. The University's seminal cattle feed study, the "single-grain experiment," carried out between 1907 and 1911, yielded scientific results that not only showed the importance of micronutrients for livestock but also laid the foundation for the modern science of nutrition.⁸

Even with these advances, farmers remained suspicious of commercial feed products. Companies who

⁵ "Sugar Company Goes Bankrupt," *Wisconsin State Journal*, 26 May 1924, p. 1.

Dane County Register of Deeds: Vol 278, p. 569, recorded 31 August 1925; Vol. 342, p. 261, recorded 31 May 1929.

⁶ Robert W. Schoeff, "The Formula Feed Industry," in *Feed Production Handbook* (Kansas City, Missouri: Feed Production School, Inc., 1961), 7-8.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, University of Wisconsin Dairy Barn, Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin NR #02000600.

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sold sub-standard by-products and poor quality feeds tainted the image of the feed industry, leading many states to pass laws regulating the quality of animal feed. The pioneer companies of the feed industry had to do considerable missionary work to get their product accepted by farmers. Once sufficient order for the feed were secured, the salesman often rushed back to the plant to help mix and load the feed for delivery.⁹

By the 1920s, the feed industry was enjoying rapid growth. Estimated U.S. production of mixed feed in 1929 was about 10 million tons. American mills were producing at least twice the amount of feed in 1929 that they had in 1919, with several of the leading manufacturers multiplying production by three or four times. By 1924, Wisconsin farmers were spending more than \$27 million a year on feeds to supplement their home grown grains and roughages. By 1930, the figures had increased to \$31 million, with about \$8 million spent on commercial mixed feeds.¹⁰

New breakthroughs in nutrition research enabled feed manufacturers to offer vastly improved feeds. In 1922, the role of Vitamin D in rickets was discovered, and new enriched poultry feeds were developed that made confinement rearing of poultry possible for the first time. By 1930, production of poultry feeds accounted for 47 percent of the industry total. By 1950, almost 62 percent of all the feed manufactured in the U.S. was poultry feed.¹¹

Before 1930, feed manufacturers made "complete feeds," which were sold ready to feed to the animal. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, a new product line was being introduced – concentrates. Concentrates were mixtures of protein, minerals and vitamins that could be added to home-grown grain.¹²

⁹ Schoeff, "The Formula Feed Industry," 11.

¹⁰ Walter B. Griem, *Feeder's Guide to Quality* Madison: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Bulletin 114, November 1930), 3; \$30,000 Spent Annually for Feeds by Wisconsin Consumers," *The Feed Bag*, August 1930, 7; "Commercial Feed Manufacturing Has Experienced Rapid Growth," *The Feed Bag*, April 1930, 31.

¹¹ Schoeff, "The Formula Feed Industry," 15.

¹² *Ibid*, 15-16.

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Early in 1930, an observer of the industry declared:

The blue sky days in feed manufacturing, when the business consisted of trying to force a product of doubtful value upon the livestock farmer, whether or not he wanted it, are now largely in the past. Instead, there is a sincere desire on the part of most manufacturers to turn out a product that will be of real service to the feeder and to help him use it to best advantage...The new standards of the feed industry are exemplified by such constructive things as the experimental farms of some of the larger feed concerns.¹³

The introduction of concentrates stimulated the development of a new type of retail feed dealer. This dealer installed grinding and mixing equipment for processing the farmer's grain and mixing it with a concentrate to make a complete formula feed. Large manufacturers supplied their retail dealers with concentrates and recommended mixing formulas based on applied research.¹⁴

Garver's Supply Company (1931-1975)

The Garver's Supply Company, which James Garver founded in 1931 as the Economy Feed Milling Company, exemplified this new type of retail feed mill. After holding several agricultural-related positions in the early 1910s—including a stint at the Indiana Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue University and a job as livestock advertising solicitor for a dairy in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin—Garver returned to Madison in 1917 and established his own business; the Wisconsin Live Stock Advertising Company. In 1929, he purchased the U.S. Sugar Company's plant and hired the architecture firm of Law, Law, and Potter to remodel the building and convert it into a modern feed mill.¹⁵

A large display advertisement in the 3 March 1931 edition of the *Wisconsin State Journal* announced the opening of the new Economy Feed Milling Company, a "new grinding, mixing, and molasses processing plant equipped with the most modern machinery built by the Anglo-American Mill Company." The ad proclaimed:

¹³ Commercial Feed Manufacturing Has Experienced Rapid Growth," The Feed Bag, April 1930, 31.

¹⁴ Schoeff, "The Formula Feed Industry," 16.

¹⁵ Milo M Quaife, Wisconsin: Its History and Its People, 1634-1924, Vol. IV (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1924), 146-147.

Indiana Agricultural Extension Service, Second Annual Report. (Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University, 1913), 41; Third Annual Report. (Lafayette, Indiana; Purdue University, 1914), 11, 12.

City directory for Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, 1915-16.

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Wright's city directory for Madison, Wisconsin, 1929 and 1931.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane County, WI

According to Mr. H. A. Hambey, the highest ranking millwright from the company, the Economy Feed Milling company installation is the best he has ever made. From the point of compactness, convenience, and economy of operation, it represents his masterpiece to date.¹⁶

The new plant boasted "a number 4 Hammer mill driven by a 60 horse power motor...capable of grinding from six to 10 tons per hour." Feed components could be custom-mixed in a "ton and a half vertical type batch mixer."¹⁷

The mill offered a molasses processing service, which could "thoroughly impregnate finely ground, thoroughly mixed, home grown feeds with from ten to twenty percent of molasses by means of pressure instead of heat." In addition, a 40,000-gallon molasses tank on the premises would allow the mill "to sell molasses at a price that will save this trade area thousands of dollars annually."¹⁸

Garver entered the commercial feed business as well, producing its one brand of poultry feed, "Economy Growing Mash," in 1931. Feed inspection reports compiled annually by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets document the mill's expansion into other lines. In 1932, four commercial feeds were being produced: "Garver's Economy 16% Dairy Ration," "Garver's Sunshine Chick Starter," "Garver's Economy Laying Mash," and "Garver's Economy Mix." The 1933 feed inspection report lists five brands: "Garver's Economy 16% Dairy," "Garver's Economy Manamash 16%," "Wayne Local Mix Chick Mash," "Economy Wayne Egg Mash," and "Garver's Economy Sunshine Egg Mash." In 1934, only three Garver/Economy feeds were listed: "Corn Gluten Meal," "Wayne Local Mix Mash," and "Garver's Economy Mix."¹⁹

The growth of the Garver's Supply Company reflected the increasingly scientific, centralized focus of the livestock feed industry as a whole. As a 1908 graduate of the UW's College of Agriculture, Garver was likely well-informed of the scientific advances in commercial livestock feed, and integrated these improvements into the formulation of specialty mixes and changing product lines offered by his company. Garver's poultry mixes mirrored the increased market share of poultry feeds within the industry, and the company's molasses processing service also reflected a general trend in the feed business of mixing "concentrates" with farmers' home-grown grains on site.

¹⁶ "An Introductory Offer to Farmers," advertisement in Wisconsin State Journal, 8 March 1931, p. 10.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Division, *Commercial Feeds in Wisconsin* (Madison: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Bulletin 128, November 1931, 91; Bulletin 136, August 1932, 49,59,72; Bulletin 149, November 1933, 51,60; Bulletin 159, November 1934, 43, 56, 74.)

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane County, WI

By 1941, commercial feed production in the United States had surpassed its pre-Depression peak. Production doubled during the next ten years, climbing to 32.8 million tons in 1951. At the close of World War II, Garver was trucking feed to more than 200 dealers throughout southern Wisconsin. According to a 1945 newspaper story, Garver took advantage of the mill's "vast storage capacity" by stockpiling feed ingredients against a threatened shortage. Garver estimated the building's storage capacity to be about 5,000 tons, or more than 200 railroad car loads.²⁰

The Garver's Supply Company eventually supplied feed over a 40-county region in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. After James R. Garver died in 1973 at the age of 88, the business was continued for two years by employees under a trust arrangement. The company was sold in 1975 to Wayne Wendorf and James Hatch, which continued operations in the building as the Garver Feed and Supply Company until 1997, when the building was purchased by the City of Madison.²¹

Comparable Feed Mill Buildings in Madison, Wisconsin

When it began operation in 1931, Garver was one of at least four feed mills within the city of Madison. In addition, there were several other feed firms in local farming communities, such as C. J. Schimdt in Waunakee and Math. Esser & Son of Dane, Wisconsin. Within Madison, Garver's competitors in the 1930s were the Hoffman Feed Company, the Alex Sinaiko Mill and the Dane County Farm Bureau.²² The Garver's Supply Company factory was superior to these other companies in size, scale, and architectural design. Furthermore, the Garver's Supply Company is the only one that retains historic integrity, as only one of the buildings associated with these other companies during their most productive years is extant.

The Hoffman Feed Company

The Hoffman Feed Company was located at 710 West Washington Avenue, near the corner of Washington Avenue and Regent Street adjacent to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway corridor. Although the Madison Landmark Nomination Form for the Garver Feed and Supply Co. (completed in 1994) states that the Hoffman Feed Company building was used as a feed store up until 1963, and that the building at Regent Street and Washington Avenue was later used by a variety of other tenants, a photograph published in the *Wisconsin State Journal* on August 5, 1953 shows the

²⁰ Schoeff, "The Formula Feed Industry, 14."

"Garver's Supply Co. Stores Feeding Ingredients," *Wisconsin State Journal*, 21 July 1945, 8.

²¹ Robert C. Bjorklund, "Pair Buys Garver Supply Co.," *Wisconsin State Journal*, 14 March 1975.

²² "Dealer's Own Herd Shows Customers That Summer Feeding Pays," *The Feed Bag*, May 1930, 23; M. F. Brobst, "Dealer Promotes future Feed Sales by Improving Patrons' Flocks," *The Feed Bag*, November 1929, 17.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane County, WI

Hoffman Feed Company building being demolished as part of the widening of West Washington Avenue. No historic buildings associated with the company remain on the site.

According to Wrights 1931 Madison city directory, the Hoffman Feed Company sold flour, feed, grain, seeds, and salt.⁴⁰ Feed inspection reports from the early 1920s indicate that the Hoffman mill was producing several poultry feeds at that time.²³ By 1937, the firm was operating a branch at 927 East Washington. This building has been demolished, and the buildings surrounding the site are occupied by the Mautz Paint Company's offices and factory.²⁴

Alex Sinaiko

The Alex Sinaiko warehouse was located at 653 West Washington Avenue, also adjacent to the "Milwaukee Road" and just across Washington Avenue from the Hoffman property. In 1931, the Sinaiko firm was selling both flour and feed, according to a city directory listing.²⁵

The firm suffered \$5,000 worth of damage in a fire on the 11th of February, 1931 – just a few weeks prior to the opening of Garver's Economy Feed Mill. Described by the *Wisconsin State Journal* as "the first big fire of the year in Madison," the early-morning blaze destroyed hay, bran, feed, and cattle salt. *The State Journal* reporter described the Sinaiko building as "quite old." It was a two-story building of frame construction with sheet iron covering its walls.²⁶

Despite the fire, the Sinaiko Mill continued in business. Feed inspection reports for the early 1930s list commercial feeds produced by the firm, including "Oat Clips," "Golden Glow Meat Scraps," "Golden Glow digester Tankage," and "Malt Sprouts."²⁷ By 1937, the business was called "Alex Sinaiko & Sons," and was being managed by Sinaiko and Irving Rosen. It is unclear whether or not the firm was still producing feed, as its 1937 city directory listing mentions only one product – flour.²⁸

In 1944, a firm called the Standard Feed & Seed Company was doing business in the building. Klein-Dickert Company, Inc., a glass and paint business, acquired the building around 1959, occupying it until February, 1991.²⁹

²³ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Division, Bulletins 128, 136, 149, 159.

²⁴ Wright's city directory for Madison, 1937, 335.

²⁵ Wright's city director for Madison, 1931, 695.

²⁶ "Four Crews Fight \$5,000 Night Fire," *Wisconsin State Journal*, 11 February 1931, p. 1.

²⁷ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Division, Bulletins 128,136, 149, 159.

²⁸ Wright's city directory for Madison, 137, 675.

²⁹ Building permits for 652 W. Washington Avenue, on file at the offices of the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development. Letter dated 15 April 1944 from State of Wisconsin Industrial Commission to John J. and Thomas Flad; Letter dated 18 November 1959 from State of Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

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Photographs of the Sinaiko operations at 653 West Washington dating from c. 1933 on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society show a modest one-story building (possibly a converted residence) with a large one-story addition extending from the rear. The building has been demolished.

Dane County Farm Bureau

A cooperative warehouse association was incorporated by the Dane County Farm Bureau in 1930, predating the opening of Garver's Economy Feed Mill by less than a year. Launched with capital stock of \$8,000 provided by 400 Dane County farmers, the cooperative warehouse was located at 330 South Blair Street. Its inventory included feeds, grains and fertilizers. A. W. Elver served as president of the warehouse association, which appointed W. R. McClellan as manager.³⁰

On February 19, 1931, less than two weeks after the Sinaiko fire, the Farm Bureau warehouse on Blair Street was destroyed, with an estimated loss of more than \$10,000.³¹ By 1937, the Dane County Farm Bureau Cooperative Warehouse Association had relocated to 640 Railroad Street. Over the next two years, the enterprise apparently relocated again and underwent a name change. The 1939 Madison city directory listed the Dane County Cooperative Farm Supply Company's location as 301 South Paterson.³² The Wisconsin Historical Society's Architecture and History Inventory identifies the two-story frame warehouse at 301 South Paterson Street as the F. S. Baines Tobacco Warehouse, constructed in 1899. It is not known how long the Dane County Farm Supply Company was active in this location. The building is extant and has been rehabilitated with new windows and metal exterior siding.³³

It is unclear whether or not the Dane County Farm Bureau Cooperative manufactured feeds or merely sold feeds made by other mills. Feed inspection reports from the early 1930s list several feeds manufactured by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federated Cooperative in Madison.³⁴

By 1994, the Dane County Farm Bureau had moved to the Town of Westport.

³⁰ *The Feed Bag*, July 1930, 12.

³¹ *The Feed Bag*, March 1931, 34.

³² Wright's city directory for Madison, 1937, 174.

Wright's city directory for Madison, 1939, 180.

³³ Wright's city directory for Madison, 1937, 174.

Wright's city directory for Madison, 1939, 180.

³⁴ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Division, Bulletins 128, 136, 149, 159.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane County, WI

Conclusion

The Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the Area of Industry. This property has very good integrity and is the best-remaining example of a pre-World War II livestock feed manufacturing plant in the city of Madison. Garver's Supply Company emerged in the 1930s and 1940s as a leading manufacturer of commercial livestock feed, eventually supplying a variety of feed products to farmers across 40 counties in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The Garver's Supply Company operations in Madison exemplified the scientific, research-based, centralized approach to the production and specialization of livestock feed that was developed by the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture in the early twentieth century and adopted by feed supply companies across the state in the 1930s and 1940s. The buildings, as they stand today, reflect the importance of agricultural industries to southern Wisconsin and serves as a reminder of Madison's historical ties to the state's agriculture-based economy. The period of significance for the factory and office begins in 1931, when the Garver Company began operations on the site, and end in 1967, invoking the National Register 50-year rule.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

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Building permits for 652 W. Washington Avenue, on file at the offices of the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development. Letter dated 15 April 1944 from State of Wisconsin Industrial Commission to John J. and Thomas Flad; Letter dated 18 November 1959 from State of Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

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"Four Crews Fight \$5,000 Night Fire," Wisconsin State Journal, 11 February 1931, p. 1.

"Garver's Supply Co. Stores Feeding Ingredients," Wisconsin State Journal, 21 July 1945, 8.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
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"Theodore Hapke, Contractor and Builder of Beet Sugar Factories and Pulp Driers...." advertisement in The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette 8, no. 24 (20 December 1906): xvi.

To Open Sugar Beet Factory," Wisconsin State Journal, 15 October 1915, p. 7.

"Vote in Favor of 'Fair Oaks,'" Wisconsin State Journal, 27 April 1905, p. 1; Mollenhoff, Madison: A History of the Formative Years, 469.

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Section 10 Page 1

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Verbal Boundary Description:

The 3.3-acre nominated site of the Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office is roughly bordered on the north, east, and west sides by the outside edge of an existing gravel driveway which helps define the nominated property. The south side historically has been bordered by a railroad track and related right-of-way, which is slightly depressed and includes a sloping embankment; the southern border follows the historical property line. The southern boundary is approximately 12 feet from the southeast corner of the Garver's Supply Company's free standing office building, which stands to the southeast of the main factory building. The east and west sides of the site are bordered by unimproved land and are delineated by the outside edge of a gravel driveway, which roughly follows existing property lines; the east and west boundaries are set approximately 525.2 feet apart, and are centered on either side of the main factory building. The northern boundary runs parallel to, and is set 285 feet to the northeast from the historical southern boundary.

Boundary Justification:

The proposed nominated boundaries correspond to the property lines at the south, east and west sides. The north boundary has been drawn to include enough land to convey the historic setting. The land to the north of the building was vacated of outbuildings by 1926 and, during the period of significance, had tanks and processing equipment. These features were removed in 1997, eliminating any remainder of the historic setting on this side of the building. This area is vacant and now overgrown with scrub brush further altering its appearance from the historic period. Because the north side of the building no longer retains its appearance from the period of significance, only enough land is included to convey a sense of the setting. Historically, the site associated with Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office was approximately 19 acres, bordered on the east and north by Starkweather Creek, on the west by South Fair Oaks Avenue, and on the south by the rail line. Sanborn maps and photographs from 1908 through the 1960s show that the U. S. Sugar Beet Company had constructed several long one-story outbuildings (primarily beet sheds) north of the main factory building by 1926. Most of these buildings were removed, along with the coal yard, when Garver took control of the site, but one beet shed was retained and expanded. Between 1931 and 1960, Garver added numerous tanks and various processing and packaging equipment just north of the factory building. After Garver left the site in 1997, all of the equipment and tanks were removed, and all of the outbuildings with the exception of the office building were removed as well. Consequently, the boundary for this National Register nomination has been drawn to exclude the extraneous vacant land at the rear of the factory and office.

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Name of Property: Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office

City or Vicinity: Madison

County: Dane **State:** Wisconsin

Photographer: Allen Johnson, MacRostie Historic Advisors

Date Photographed: August 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and Number:

- 1 of 18: South elevation, looking north
- 2 of 18: South elevation, looking northwest
- 3 of 18: South elevation, looking northeast
- 4 of 18: South elevation main entrance, looking north
- 5 of 18: South elevation storage wing, looking northwest
- 6 of 18: South elevation, looking northeast
- 7 of 18: South and east elevations, looking northwest
- 8 of 18: East elevation, looking west
- 9 of 18: East and north elevations, looking southwest
- 10 of 18: North elevation, looking southeast
- 11 of 18: North elevation, looking southeast
- 12 of 18: North elevation storage wing, looking southwest
- 13 of 18: West and south elevations of office building, looking northeast
- 14 of 18: Typical interior view (factory building)
- 15 of 18: Typical interior view (factory building)
- 16 of 18: Typical interior view (factory building)
- 17 of 18: Typical interior view (factory building)
- 18 of 18: Typical interior view (factory building)

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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 1: Site Plan

Figure 2: Exterior Photo Key

Figure 3: Interior Photo Key

Figure 4: General floor plan showing the outline of each section in the main factory building

Figure 5: Aerial view of Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office, looking north

Figure 6: 1942 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the main factory building and office building of the Garver's Supply Company

Figure 7: United States Sugar Company circa 1910s, looking north (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Figure 8: Garver's Supply Company circa 1980s, looking northeast (Madison Trust for Historic Preservation)

Figure 9: Garver's Supply Company circa 1990s, looking north (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Figure 10: Plan drawing

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Section figures Page 2

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 1: Site Plan



Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
3244 North Atwood Avenue
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

National Park Service



Buildings within current site boundary are contributing

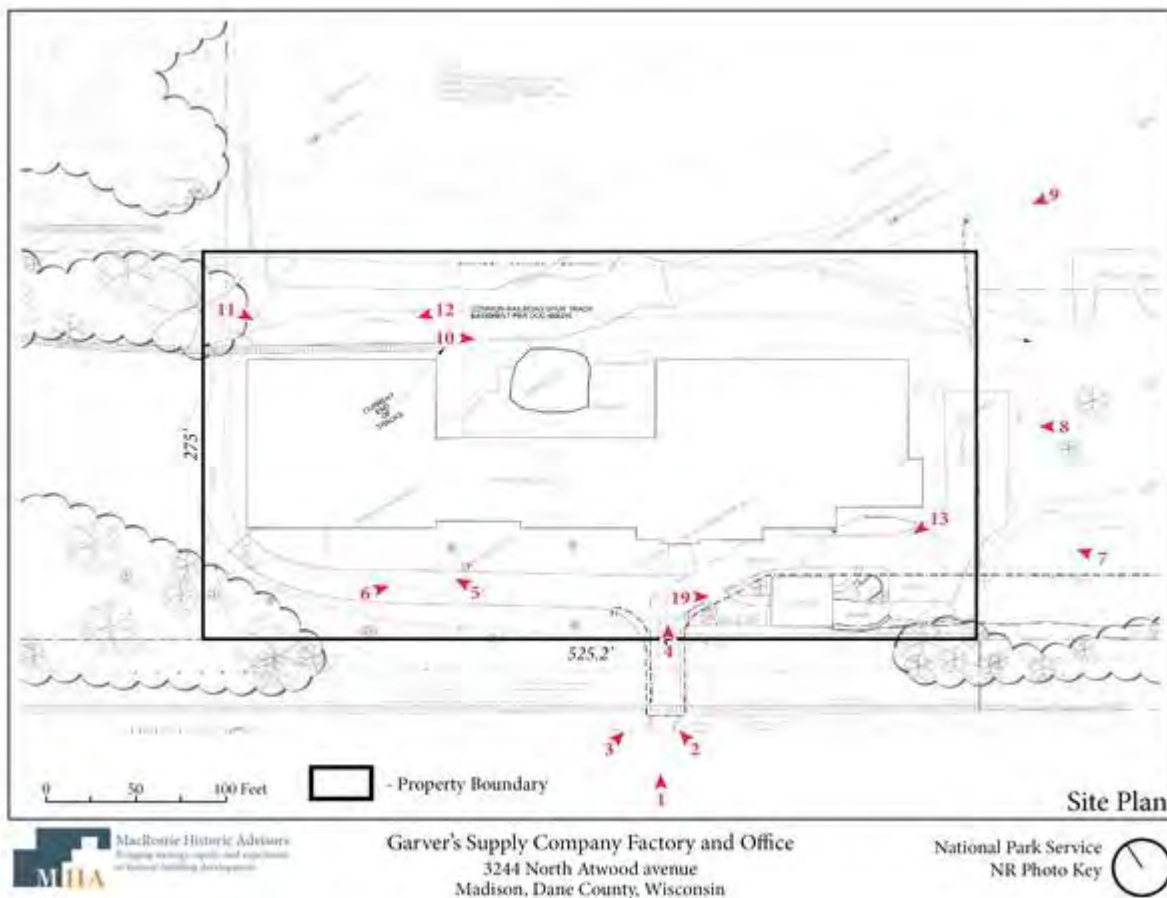
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Section figures Page 3

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 2: Exterior Photo Key



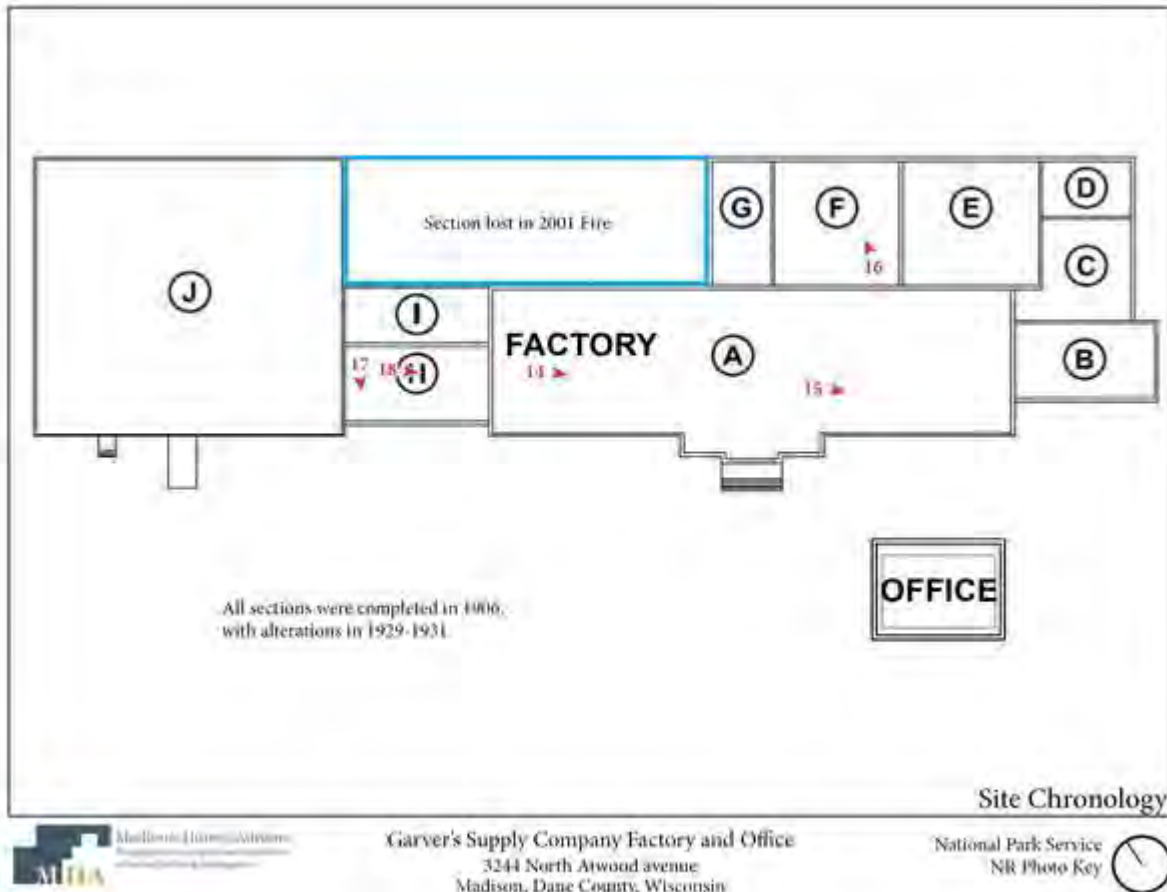
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Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Section figures Page 4

Figure 3: Interior Photo Key



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Section figures Page 5

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 4: General floor plan showing the outline of each section in the main factory building

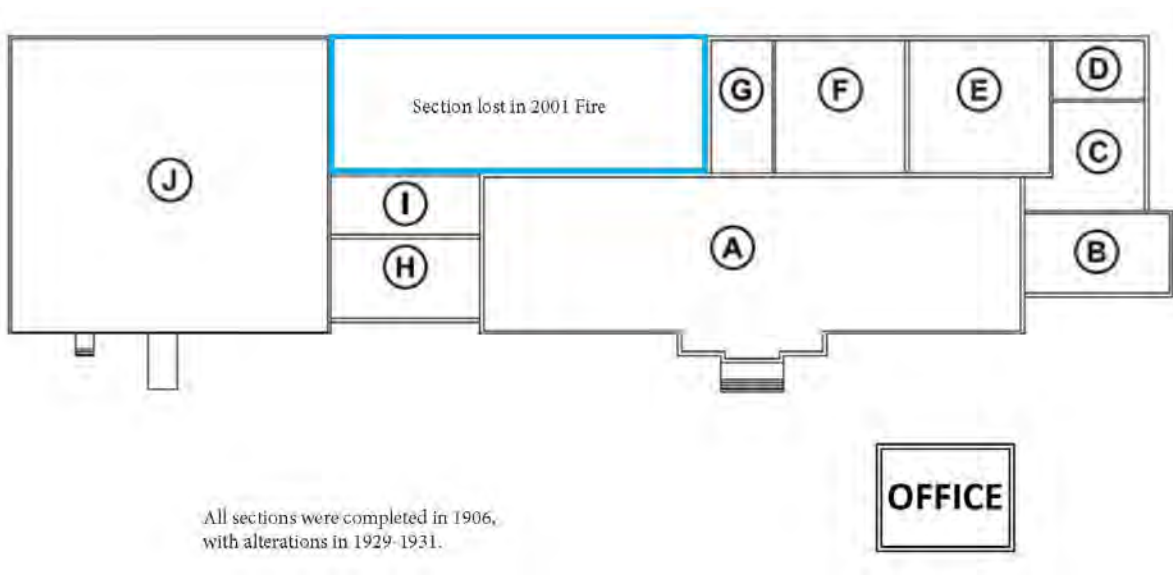


Figure 5: Aerial view of Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office, looking north



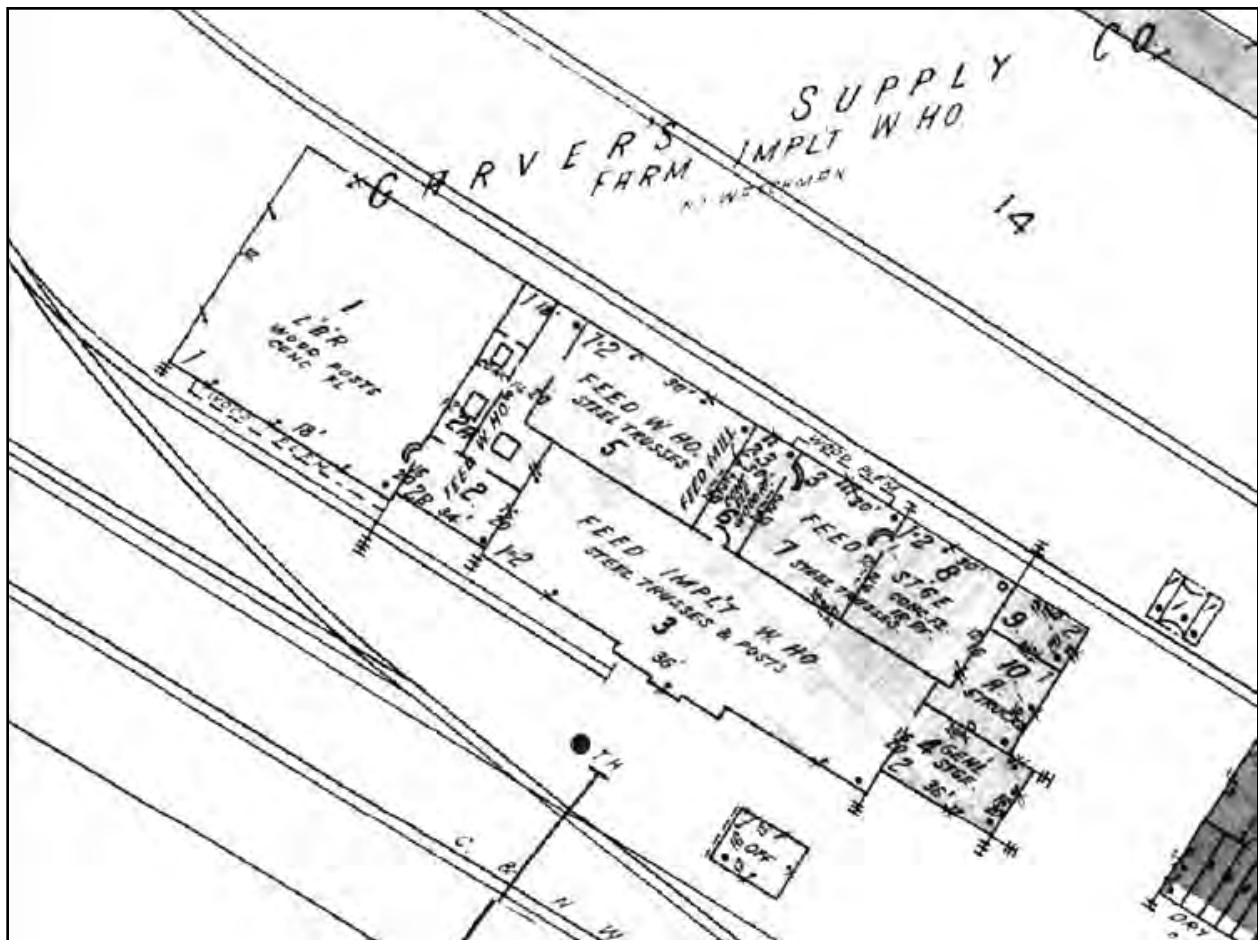
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Section figures Page 6

**Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI**

Figure 6: 1942 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the main factory building and office building of the Garver's Supply Company



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Section figures Page 7

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 7: United States Sugar Company circa 1910s, looking north (Wisconsin Historical Society)



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Section figures Page 8

Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI

Figure 8: Garver's Supply Company circa 1980s, looking northeast (Madison Trust for Historic Preservation)



Figure 9: Garver's Supply Company circa 1980s, looking northeast (Madison Trust for Historic Preservation)



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Continuation Sheet**

Section figures Page 9

**Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office
Madison, Dane Co., WI**

Figure 10: Plan drawing







Utility pole with a cross sign and a blue sign.

Blue sign with illegible text.



























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H502

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/23/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/7/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/11/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/7/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Department of Planning & Community & Economic Development

Planning Division

Heather Stouder, Director

126 S Hamilton Street

P.O. Box 2985

Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2985

Phone: (608) 266-4635

Fax (608) 267-8739

www.cityofmadison.com

May 3, 2017

Ms. Peggy Veregin, National Register Coordinator
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Re: Garver Feed and Supply Company National Register of Historic Places nomination

Ms. Veregin,

The City of Madison Landmarks Commission is pleased to review, and enthusiastically support, the nomination to list the Garver Feed and Supply Company in the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination shows that the Garver Feed and Supply Company is eligible for listing on the Wisconsin State Register and the National Register by being significant for its association with Madison's pre-World War II local industry in livestock feed production.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sincerely,

Stuart Levitan
Landmarks Commission Chairperson

Amy Loewenstein Scanlon, Registered Architect
Preservation Planner
Landmarks Commission Secretary

cc: City preservation file
Mayor Paul Soglin
Natalie Erdman, Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development Director
Eric Knepp, Superintendent of Parks



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Sixteenth day of June 2017, for the nomination of the Garver's Supply Company Factory and Office to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
<u>1</u>	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
<u> </u>	Multiple Property Nomination form
<u>18</u>	Photograph(s)
<u>1</u>	CD with image files
<u>1</u>	Map(s)
<u>10</u>	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
<u>1</u>	Piece(s) of correspondence
<u> </u>	Other:

COMMENTS:

<u> </u>	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
<u>x</u>	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
<u> </u>	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
<u> </u>	Other: